

Sir John "Tadody" de Braose, Lord of Bramber and Gower

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Sir John "Tadody" de Braose, Lord of Bramber and Gower

Also Known As: "Lord Bramber gower", "Lord of Stinton", "de Braose", "de Briouse"

Birthdate: circa 1197

Birthplace: Gower, Glamorganshire, Wales

Death: July 18, 1232 (30-39)
Bramber, Sussex, England ("died of a cruel death having been bruised by his horse")

Place of Burial: Priory Church, Aconbury, Herefordshire, England, United Kingdom

Immediate Family: Son of [William de Braose, IV](#) and [Mathilde de Clare](#)
Husband of [Margred verch Llewelyn](#)
Father of [Sir William "Tadody" de Braose, Lord Buckingham & Bramber](#); [Llewelyn de Braose](#); [Hugh de Breuse](#); [Roger de Breuse](#); [Eleanor de Braose](#) and 1 other
Brother of [Matilda de Braose](#); [Philip de Braose](#); [Walter de Braose](#) and [Giles de Braose](#)

Managed by: [Erin Ishimoticha](#)

Last Updated: April 15, 2019

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Immediate Family

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 Margred verch Llewelyn wife	 Sir William "Tadody" de Braose, ... son	 Llewelyn de Braose son
 Hugh de Breuse son	 Roger de Breuse son	 Eleanor de Braose daughter
 Sir Richard de Braose, Lord of S... son	 William de Braose, IV father	 Mathilde de Clare mother
 Matilda de Braose sister	 Philip de Braose brother	 Walter de Braose brother

About Sir John "Tadody" de Braose, Lord of Bramber and Gower

From Lisa Thornbury's family tree (<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/t/h/o/Lisa-Thornbury/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-1712.html>)

He was in royal custody until he came of age in January 1218, indicating a birth year about 1197. He had been privately nursed by a Welsh woman, at Gower. This John de Braos had grants of lands from King Henry III. and held also the Barony of Brembye, in Sussex, where he died in 1231, by a fall from his horse, his foot remaining in the stirrup.

Nicknamed "Tadody" by the Welsh when he was hidden in Gower as a child after King John had his father and grandmother killed. He was later in the custody of Engelard de Cigogne (castellan of Windsor) along with his brother Giles. Cigogne was ordered to give the two boys up to William de Harcourt in 1214. At this time John became separated from his brother. He was present at the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215.

John disputed his uncle Reginald's claim to the Braose lands, sometimes resorting to arms. Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, helped him to secure Gower (1219). In 1221, with the advice and permission of Llewelyn, he repaired his castle of Abertawy (Swansea). He purchased the Rape of Bramber from Reginald and his son William in 1226. In that year John confirmed the family gifts to Sele Priory, near Bramber, and to the Abbey of St Florent, Saumur, and added

Is your surname **de Braose**?

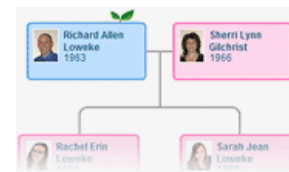
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others. After the death of Reginald (1228) he became Lord of Skenfrith, Grosmont, and Whitecastle, the three Marcher castles, by charter from the king but he lost these in 1230 to Hugh de Burgh at the same time as Gower became a subtenancy of de Burgh's Honour of Carmarthen and Cardigan.

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/ENGLISHNOBILITYMEDIEVAL3.htm#JohnBriouseMMMargaretB>

JOHN de Briouse, son of WILLIAM de Briouse & his wife --- (-1232 before 18 Jul). Henry III King of England ordered the release of "Johannes, Egidius et Philippus et Walterus filii Willelmi de Braosa" dated [Jan] 1218[1280]. **Lord of Bramber and Gower**. Henry III King of England notified a land agreement between "Reginaldum de Braosa" and "Johannem de Braosa" dated 5 Nov 1226[1281]. The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales records that "John de Bruse died of a cruel death having been bruised by his horse" in 1232[1282].

m (1219) as her first husband, **MARGARET of Wales, illegitimate daughter of LLEWELYN ap Iorwerth** Prince of North Wales & his mistress --- (-1272 or after, bur [Aconbury Priory, Herefordshire]). The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales records that "John de Bruse married Margaret the daughter of Llywelyn son of Iorwerth" in 1219[1283]. She married secondly Walter [III] de Clifford of Clifford Castle, Herefordshire. "Katerina de Lacy filia Walteri de Lacy" donated land in Cofham, held by "domino Waltero de Clifford", to Aconbury priory, Herefordshire, for the souls of "fratris mei...et...dicti Walteri de Clifford et Margaretæ uxoris suæ et Margaretæ filia ipsius" by undated charter, witnessed by "domino Willielmo de Evereus, domino Rogero de Clifford, domino Ricardo Tirel, domino Roberto de Lacy, domino Willielmo de Rachesford..."[1284]. "Walterus de Clifford filius Walteri de Clifford et Agnetis de Cundy" donated land in Cofham to Aconbury priory, Herefordshire, also donated by "Katherinæ filia Walteri de Lacy", for the souls of "Margaretæ uxoris meæ et dominæ Mathildis filia meæ" by undated charter[1285]. "Margareta quondam uxor domini Walteri de Clifford" elected burial at Aconbury priory, Herefordshire by charter dated "tertia die dominica proxima ante festum sancti Thomæ apostoli" in 1260, witnessed by "...Henrico de Clifford..."[1286].

John & his wife had two children:

1. **Sir WILLIAM de Breuse** (-Findon 1290, bur Sele, Sussex). "William de Breous son and heir of John de Breus" was granted "a yearly fair at his manor of Horsham", dated 3 Aug 1233[1287]. "Domino Willilemo de Brawoso..." (presumably the donor's stepson) witnessed the undated charter under which "Walterus de Clifford filius Walteri de Clifford et Agnetis de Cundy" donated land in Cofham to Aconbury priory, Herefordshire, for the souls of "Margaretæ uxoris meæ et dominæ Mathildis filia meæ"[1288]. "Willielmus de Breuse miles" confirmed a donation to Aconbury priory, Herefordshire made by "dominus Johannes de Breus pater meus" by charter dated 22 Jan [1290][1289]. He sat in the Parliament of 1290, whereby he is held to have become Lord Brewose. Leland quotes a manuscript which records the death in 1290 "apud Findon" of "Gul de Breosa senior" and his burial "in monaster de Sele"[1290]. m firstly ALINE, daughter of THOMAS de Multon of Burgh-on-Sans, Cumberland & his wife Maud de Vaux. m secondly AGNES, daughter of NICHOLAS de Moeles [Mules] of Cadbury, Somerset & his wife ---. m thirdly (1271 or before) MARY, daughter of WILLIAM de Ros of Helmsley, Lord Ros & his wife Isabel d'Aubigny of Belvoir (-before 23 May 1326). Sir William & his first wife had one child:

a) Sir WILLIAM de Breuse (-before 1 May 1326). Lord Brewose. m firstly ---. m secondly ELIZABETH de Sully, daughter of Sir RAYMUND de Sully of Sully, co. Glamorgan & his wife --- ([1295/96]-before 24 Aug 1328). Sir William & his first wife had two children:

i) ALINE de Breuse (-before 20 Jul 1331). A manuscript record of the Mowbray family states that "Johannes filius [Roger]" married "Elianoram filiam domini Willielmi de Brewes in Wallia"[1291]. m firstly (Swansea 1298) JOHN de Mowbray, son of ROGER de Mowbray Lord Mowbray & his wife Rohese de Clare (4 Sep 1286-hanged York 23 Mar 1322). m secondly Sir RICHARD de Peshale .

ii) JOAN de Breuse (-before 23 Jun 1324). m firstly (1301 or before) JAMES de Bohun, son of --- (-1306). m secondly Sir RICHARD Foliot of Gressenhall, Norfolk, son of ---.

2. **Sir RICHARD de Briouse** (before 1232-before 18 Jun 1292, bur Woodbridge Priory). m (before 9 Sep 1265) as her second husband, ALICE le Rus, widow of RICHARD Longespee, daughter of WILLIAM le Rus of Stinton, Norfolk & his wife Agatha de Clere of Bramley, Surrey (25 Dec 1245 or 1247-before 28 Jan 1301, bur Woodbridge Priory). - BREWES Family of STINTON[1292].

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

John de Braose (born 1197 or 1198 – July 18, 1232), known as Tadody to the Welsh, was the Lord of Bramber and Gower.

Junior branch of the de Braose dynasty

He was the second of the line of the junior branch of the de Braose dynasty.

His father was William de Braose, son of William de Braose, 7th Baron Abergavenny, and his mother was Matilda de Clare, also known as Maud, (born 1175 in Lincoln) daughter of Richard de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford of Tonbridge

Castle in Kent. John was their eldest son and one of four brothers, the others being Giles, Phillip and Walter de Braose.

Royal threat

His grandfather had had his lands seized and his grandmother Maud de St. Valery had been captured by forces of King John of England in 1210. She was imprisoned, along with John's father William, in Corfe Castle and walled alive inside the dungeon. Both mother and son starved to death on the King's orders. This was probably due to John's grandfather's conflict with the monarch, open rebellion and subsequent alliance with Llewelyn the Great. John's nickname Tadody means "fatherless" in the Welsh.

Hiding and imprisonment

At his family's fall from Royal favour John de Braose was initially hidden on Gower and spent some time in the care of his uncle Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford, but finally in 1214 John and his younger brother Philip were taken into custody. They were imprisoned until after King John had died (in 1216), the throne passing to Henry III. John was released from custody in 1218.

Welsh intermarriage

In 1219 he married Margaret Ferch Llywelyn, (born about 1202 in Caernarvonshire), daughter of the leader of Wales Llywelyn Fawr and his English wife Joan Plantagenet also known as Joan, Lady of Wales, and he received the Lordship of Gower as her dowry with Llywelyn's blessing.

In 1226 another surviving uncle Reginald de Braose sold him the title of Lord of Bramber, and he inherited more lands and titles when this uncle died a few years later in 1228.

He and Margaret his Welsh wife had three sons, his heir, William de Braose the eldest son, John and Richard (born about 1225 in Stinton, Norfolk) the youngest, (buried in Woodbridge Priory, Suffolk) having died before June 1292.

Death and legacy

In 1232 John was killed in a fall from his horse on his land in Bramber, Sussex at 34 years of age. William de Braose (born about 1230) (died 1291 in Findon, Sussex), his eldest son, succeeded him in the title of Lord of Bramber. John the younger son became Lord of the manor of Corsham in Wiltshire and also later Lord of Glasbury on Wye.

William de Braose (1230 - 1291) also had a son, named William de Braose (born 1274 in Bramber, Sussex / dying "shortly before 1st May 1326".^[1]

Another William de Braose who became Bishop of Llandaff cannot be placed with certainty in this branch of the family.

The de Braose name modified to de Brewes in the Middle Ages 1200 to 1400.

Notes

[^] Richardson & Everingham, Magna Carta Ancestry, p137.

References

Magna Carta Ancestry: A Study in Colonial and Medieval Families, By Douglas Richardson & Kimball G. Everingham, Published 2005, Genealogical Publishing Com

Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists Who Came to America Before 1700 by Frederick Lewis Weis, Lines: 29A-28, 246-30.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_de_Braose"

John de BRAOSE Baron Brembye (1197-1232) [Pedigree]

Son of William de BRAOS (1200-1210) and Maud (Matilda) de CLARE (1175-1213)

21 in 1219.

b. ABT 1197, of Brembye, Sussex, Eng.

d. 18 Jul 1232, Brembye, Sussex, Eng.

b. ABT 1230

Married Margaret of Wales (1230-1268)

Children:

William de BRAOS Lord Buckingham (1220-1291) m. Aliva de MULTON (1255-)

Sir Richard de BRAOSE Lord Stainten Manor (1232-1292) m. Alice le RUS (1245-1300)

John de BRAOSE (1232-)

References: [MCS4],[ConverseA],[MC],[GENSERV],[CP],[EnglishP],[APC],[WallopFH]

<http://www.celtic-casimir.com/webtree/10/24616.htm> John de Braose, Lord of Gower, born c1197, died 18 July 1232 at Bambe r, co Sussex from a fall from a horse; married 1219 Margaret, died 1263, daughter of Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales. [Magna Charta Sureties] ----- Nicknamed "Tadody" by the Welsh when he was hidden in Gower as a child after King John had his father and grandmother killed. He was later in the custody of Engelard de Cigogny (castellan of Windsor) along with his brother Giles. Cigogny was ordered to give the two boys up to William de Ha rcourt in 1214. At this time John became separated from his brother. He was present at the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215.

John disputed his uncle Reginald's claim to the Braose lands, sometimes resorting to arms. Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, helped him to secure Gower (1219). In 1221, with the advice and permission of Llewelyn, he repaired his castle of Abertawy (Swansea). He purchased the Rape of Bramber from Reginald and his son William in 1226. In that year John confirmed the family gifts to Sele Priory, near Bramber, and to the Abbey of St Florent, Saumur, and added others. After the death of Reginald (1228) he became Lord of Skenfrith, Grosmont, and Whitecastle, the three Marcher castles, by charter from the king but he lost these in 1230 to Hugh de Burgh at the same time as Gower became a subtenancy of de Burgh's Honour of Carmarthen and Cardigan. ----- Joan de Braose, surnamed Tadody, had been privately nursed by a Welsh woman at Gower. This John had grants of lands from King Henry III and was also possessed of the Barony of Brembye, in Sussex, where he died in 1231, by a fall from his horse, his foot sticking in the stirrup. He married, it is stated, Margaret, dau. of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, by whom (who m. afterwards Walter de Clifford) he had a son, his successor, William de Braose. [Sir Bernard Burke, Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages, Burke's Peerage, Ltd., London, England, 1883, p. 72, Braose, Baron Braose, of Gower]

Events:

1. Occupation. Lord of Bramber, Lord of Gower

Marriage Information:

John married Margaret FERCH LLYWELYN, daughter of Llywelyn 'Fawr' (the Great) AP IORWERTH and Tangwystyl FERCH LLYWARCH, about 1219 in Wales 1112. (Margaret FERCH LLYWELYN was born in 1204 in Caernarvonshire, Wales 803, died in 1263 in Clifford Castle, Clifford, Herefordshire, England 4988 and was buried in Aconbury Church, Herefordshire, England 1129.)

Born in Gower, Wales on 1204 to William De Braose and Maud De Clare. John married Margred Verch Llywelyn and had 6 children. He passed away on 1232 in Bramber.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_de_Braose

John de Braose (born 1197 or 1198 – 18 July 1232), **known as Tadody to the Welsh, was the Lord of Bramber and Gower.**

Re-establishment of the de Braose dynasty

John re-established the senior branch of the de Braose dynasty.

His father was William de Braose, eldest son of William de Braose, 4th Lord of Bramber and Maud de St. Valery, and his mother was Maud de Clare, (born ca. 1184) daughter of Richard de Clare, 3rd Earl of Hertford of Tonbridge Castle in Kent. John was their eldest son and one of four brothers, the others being Giles, Phillip and Walter de Braose. Royal threat

His grandfather had had his lands seized and his grandmother Maud de St. Valery had been captured by forces of King John of England in 1210. She was imprisoned, along with John's father William, in Corfe Castle and walled alive inside the dungeon. Both mother and son starved to death on the King's orders. This was probably due to John's grandfather's conflict with the monarch, open rebellion and subsequent alliance with Llewelyn the Great. John's nickname Tadody means "fatherless" in the Welsh. Hiding and imprisonment

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Welsh intermarriage

In 1219 he married Margaret ferch Llywelyn, (born about 1202 in the Kingdom of Gwynedd), daughter of the leader of Wales Llywelyn Fawr and his English wife Joan Plantagenet also known as Joan, Lady of Wales, and he received the Lordship of Gower as her dowry with Llywelyn's blessing.

In 1226 another surviving uncle Reginald de Braose sold him the honour of Bramber, and he inherited more lands and titles when this uncle died a few years later in 1228. Sometime in the 1220s, he established the deer park, Parc le Breos in the Gower Peninsula.

He and Margaret, his Welsh wife, had three sons, his heir, William de Braose the eldest son, John and Richard (born about 1225 in Stinton, Norfolk) the youngest, (buried in Woodbridge Priory, Suffolk) having died before June 1292.

Death and legacy

In 1232 John was killed in a fall from his horse on his land in Bramber, Sussex at 34 years of age. His widow soon remarried to Walter III de Clifford. William de Braose (born about 1224; died 1291 in Findon, Sussex), his eldest son, succeeded him in the title of Lord of Bramber. John the younger son became Lord of the manor of Corsham in Wiltshire and also later Lord of Glasbury on Wye.

William de Braose (c.1224–1291) also had a son named William de Braose who died "shortly before 1st May 1326".[1]

Another William de Braose who became Bishop of Llandaff cannot be placed with certainty in this branch of the family.

The de Braose name modified to de Brewes in the Middle Ages 1200 to 1400. See also

House of Braose

Notes

Richardson & Everingham, Magna Carta Ancestry, p137.

References

Magna Carta Ancestry: A Study in Colonial and Medieval Families, By Douglas Richardson & Kimball G. Everingham, Published 2005, Genealogical Publishing Com Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists Who Came to America Before 1700 by Frederick Lewis Weis, Lines: 29A-28, 246-30.

Categories:

Anglo-NormansAnglo-Normans in Wales1198 births1232 deathsDeaths by horse-riding accidentPeople from GlamorganPeople from Horsham (district)Accidental deaths in England12th-century Welsh people13th-century Welsh peopleFeudal Barons of Bramber

Sir John "Tadody" de Braose, Lord of Bramber and Gower's Timeline

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1197	1197	Birth of John Gower, Glamorganshire, Wales
1224	July 15, 1224 Age 27	Birth of Sir William "Tadody" de Braose, L... Bramber, Sussex, England
1225	1225 Age 28	Birth of Llewelyn de Braose of Bramber Castle, Sussex, England
1227	1227 Age 30	Birth of Hugh de Breuse sussex, England
	1227 Age 30	Birth of Roger de Breuse Sussex, England UK
1230	1230 Age 33	Birth of Eleanor de Braose Breconshire, Wales UK
1232	July 18, 1232 Age 35	Death of John at Bramber, Sussex, England Bramber, Sussex, England
	1232 Age 35	Birth of Sir Richard de Braose, Lord of Stinton Manor Carlisle, Cumbria, England
????		John worked at Magna Carta Surety Magna Carta Surety

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